

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

RETURN TO POMOLOGY
SECTION OF NOMENCLATURE

1916

FEB 24 1916

INDEXED.

62.41

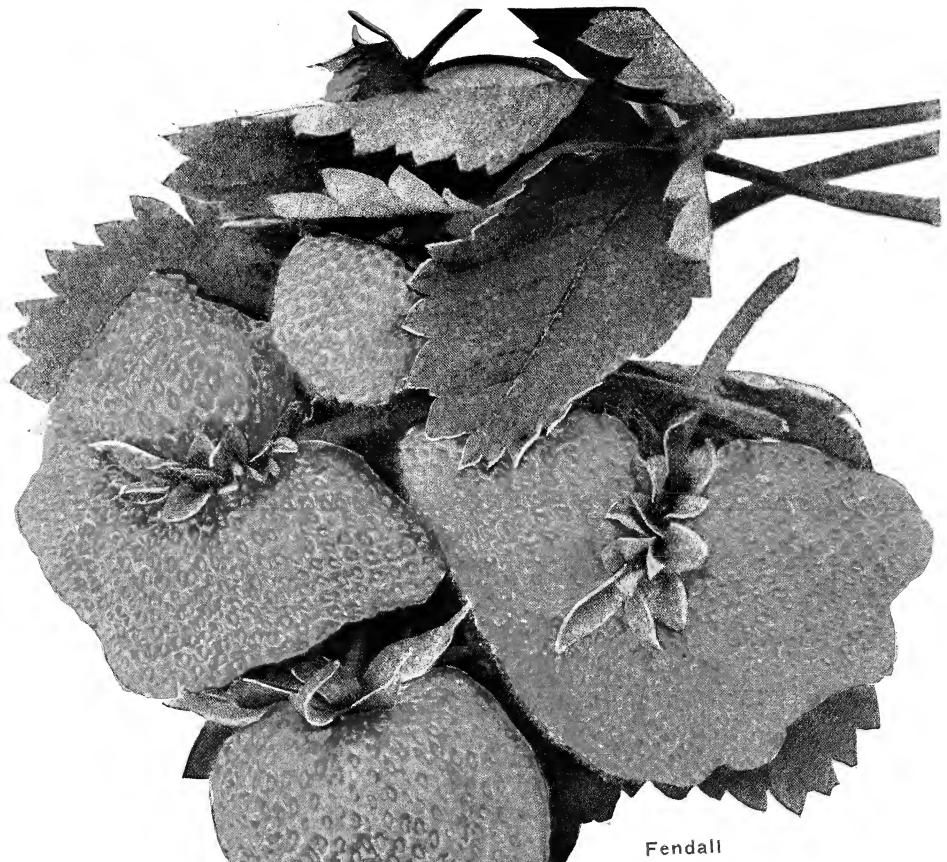
A.R.WESTON & COMPANY



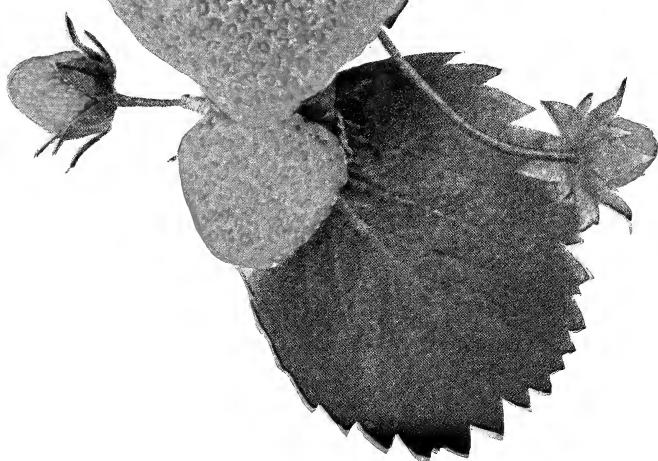
SUPERB

Picked October 24

BRIDGMAN, MICHIGAN



Fendall



FEB 24 1915

INDEXED.

Just a Word With You

We are mailing you today our catalogue of small fruit plants for 1916, and we wish to thank you, and our many other customers, whose liberal patronage helped to make the last year, our most successful one, during our twenty-three years as commercial plant growers. We filled many orders last year for customers, who started buying plants from us the first year we issued a catalogue. Hundreds of them who started fifteen years ago, and thousands who placed their first orders seven to ten years ago. This shows the confidence these people have in the A. R. Weston & Co. to furnish them with the very best of everything in the small fruit plant line.

And we wish to say right here, that for all the money we have ever made out of the nursery business, we would not knowingly destroy this confidence, and our efforts in the future shall be to retain, and increase this faith in us.

To those who may receive our catalog this season for the first time, and are in need of small fruit plants of exceptionally high quality, at moderate prices, we especially solicit your patronage. We have no storage rooms or cellars on our farm. Our plants are dug from day to day as wanted, and the whole row is taken up, so no matter when your order is shipped, you can absolutely depend on fresh dug stock, and the largest and best plants we have in our propagating beds. This together with good treatment and prompt service, should create a confidence that will be lasting, and this confidence and trust cannot be acquired except by experience, and we ask you again to place a sample order for plants with us this spring, that we may have the opportunity to prove to you conclusively that our plants are as represented, strictly first class in every particular, and of the highest quality known, at live and let live prices.

We are located in the heart of the great fruit belt of Southwestern Michigan, at Bridgman, Berrien County, on the Pere Marquette Railroad, one mile from Lake Michigan and fifteen miles north of the Indiana state line. Less than three hours' run by rail from Chicago, where prompt transfer of plants is made to all other roads. Eastern and Northern shipments can be made over the Pere Marquette, Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Lake Shore, Erie, and the Pennsylvania lines without going through Chicago.

The Spring and Summer of 1915 was the best season we have had for plant growth during the past fifteen years. The whole season was cool, with plenty of moisture. We had exceptionally good weather during the early Spring, and all crops were planted in good time, and the harvest was very satisfactory to all, excepting those who had their fruit, or farm crops on low or undrained land.

The Strawberry crop here in Michigan was a good one, and prices ranged considerably higher than they were in 1914, and 1913. Raspberries, Blackberries, and Peaches sold for lower prices, than they have for several years. There was too much rain for this class of fruit, and the quality was impaired. Currants, Gooseberries, and Grapes, held their own, and sold at very satisfactory prices. On the whole the fruit grower received twice as much clear money per acre, as the grain farmer, and he has a smile on him that won't come off. If you are not now a commercial berry grower we would advise you to make preparation right now for that smile, by placing your order with us for enough plants to set several acres, the more acres you plant to berries, the more you will smile when the harvest time comes. We would not advise you to place all of your eggs in one basket, but if you are restricted to one kind of berries, on account of room, suitable land, or other causes, then plant the Strawberry, as our thirty years of experience among berries, proves conclusively that there is more good, clean, clear money made from them, (one year with another) than from any other variety of small fruits Hoping we may furnish you this Spring, with some of our high grade plants, and wishing you success, we are

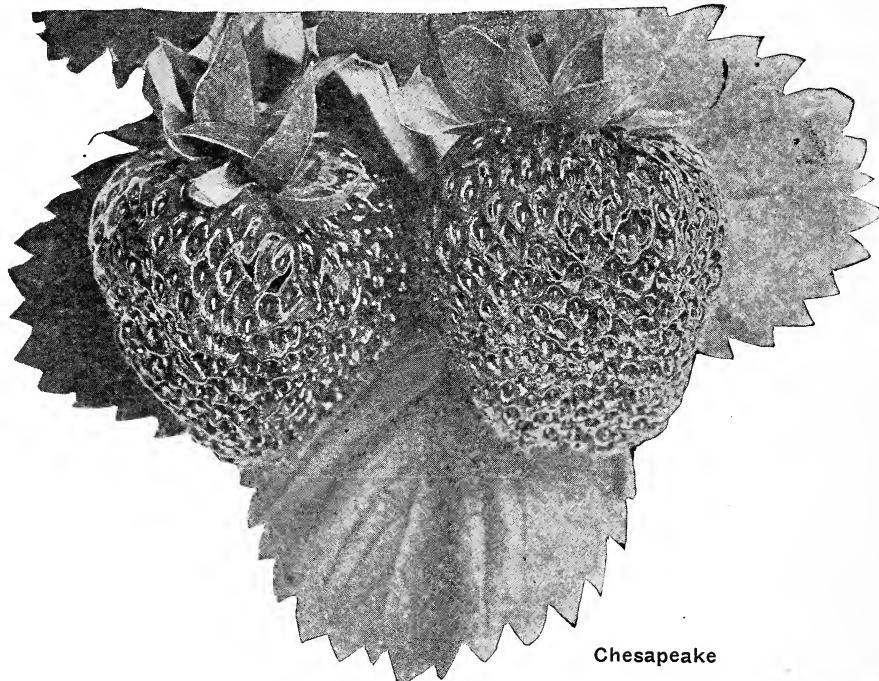
Very truly yours,

A. R. WESTON & CO.



Instructions to Purchasers

Our customers will find it much to their advantage to order early and to have their plants shipped early. Those who order early will get what they want, while late comers are frequently disappointed in finding that some varieties are sold out. Early in the season plants are dormant and will stand digging and shipping much better than after growth has started. Plants are also lighter and express charges are less. If you cannot set the plants when they arrive, heel them in; that is, plant them a few inches apart in a temporary bed; they can be transplanted, with the earth adhering, with scarcely any damage. In this way the plants are at hand for permanent planting just when the grower wants them, and he can take advantage of every favorable circumstance. Plants heeled in early and transplanted later are much more valuable than those received late and at once planted in the permanent beds.



Chesapeake

Parcel Post

The new rule which went into effect January 1st, 1914, entitles us to ship from one to fifty pounds of live plants to the first and second zones, and from one to twenty pounds to all other zones. Plants of different varieties vary in size and weight to a considerable extent, and it is impossible to tell what your shipment would weigh until it is packed, and as the postage must be prepaid, we have decided to charge a minimum price for each hundred plants ordered as classified on page 30 regardless of what the plants may weigh or to what zone they must go. In this way there will be no guess work about the correct amount of postage to be sent for every hundred plants ordered. And to those who prefer to have their plants sent by Parcel Post, please read carefully the instructions and prices at top of page 30.



Our Terms are Cash

with order; but to those who so desire, and wish to place their orders very early, one-third the amount of the order may be sent and the balance by April 1st, or before the plants are shipped. Remittances may be made by draft on Chicago or New York, express or money orders, by registered letter, or your check will do.

Our Guarantee

We guarantee all plants shipped by us to be true to name and first class in every respect, such as we would be willing to use for our planting, and also to reach you in good condition if sent by express before April 20th. However, if any of our plants should not prove true to name, upon proper proof we will cheerfully refund your money or refill the order for such varieties as prove untrue. But are not liable for further damages.

Certificate of Nursery Inspection No. 1587

This is to certify that I have examined the nursery stock of A. R. WESTON & CO., of Bridgman, and find it apparently free from dangerous insects and dangerously contagious tree and plant diseases.

This certificate to be void after July 31, 1916.

L. R. TAFT,
State Inspector of Nurseries and Orchards.

Agricultural College, Michigan, September 26, 1915.

Express Shipments

This is the safest and best way to ship live plants, as it makes fast time with the least liability of delay. We have now only the Adams Express Company here at Bridgman. However, under a new ruling all express companies now use a through billing, which has materially reduced the rate. No matter if your shipment has to go over six different express companies the rate is just the same as if one company carried your shipment all the way through. See table of rates on last page of catalog.

Freight Shipments

If plants are ordered shipped early, say before April 15th, they will usually reach their destination in good shape. The longer the distance the plants have to travel the earlier they should be shipped. Cane plants will stand shipping four times as far as strawberry plants. In ordering plants shipped by freight, please remember that our responsibility ends on delivery of same to railroad company.

Our Shipping Season

We commence shipping Red Raspberry and Blackberry plants in the fall, about October 1st, all other plants about two weeks later, and continue until the ground freezes, about November 10th to 15th. Do not ask us to ship Strawberry plants before October 10th as they do not mature here in Michigan until late in the fall. We would suggest that you follow nature and set all Strawberry plants in the early spring. The earlier the better. The season for spring shipments opens usually about March 15 to 25, and continue until about May 10 to 15. The location of our farm and the nature of our soil is such that we are usually all through filling our Southern orders before other nurserymen in Southern Michigan can ship a plant. We have a very large trade every spring from nurserymen and dealers in plants, also the Southern planters who truly appreciate this early service and are able to get strictly fresh dug plants very early in the season. We have no cellars or cold storage buildings or other buildings where plants are held over winter for the early spring shipments. And this is a point worthy of the consideration of everyone who wishes his plants fresh dug and shipped very early in the spring.



Lost Orders

All orders are acknowledged by postal card same day as received, but should you not hear from us in a reasonable length of time after sending an order, please write, giving all the particulars—when forwarded, the amount of money sent, and in what form remittance was made—and enclose a duplicate of the order, giving name and address plainly and in full. Once in a great while an order is lost; but it more frequently occurs that the person ordering fails to give the full address. Therefore, no matter how lately or how often you have written, always give name, post-office, county and state in full, AND WRITE IT PLAIN, ESPECIALLY YOUR NAME.

Substitution

When ordering please state whether we may substitute or not in case the kinds wanted are exhausted.. If order is received reasonably early, and we are out of some kind wanted, we will write you, allowing you to make the selection. But if order comes in late, with instructions to ship soon as possible, and we should be sold out of some varieties wanted, we then claim the right to substitute some kind of equal value unless order is marked "No substitution."

Claims

Errors and claims, if any, should be brought to our attention immediately after receipt of plants, for correction. Complaints offered after the plants have been in the hands of the purchaser 10 days cannot and will not be entertained, except where they should happen to prove untrue to name or label. Such an error, of course, could not always be detected until the plants bear fruit the following season.

Perfect and Imperfect Blossoms

Strawberry plants are divided into two general classes called perfect and imperfect, or staminate and pistillate. The perfect or staminate varieties have stamens, produce pollen, and fertilize not only their own blooms, but those of the other class. The imperfect or pistillate sorts, as a rule, have no stamens and produce no pollen, hence their blooms must be fertilized by staminate. However, as a matter of fact, many of the so-called imperfect varieties have a few stamens and are able to pollinate themselves to some extent, but not sufficiently to produce a full crop. In planting imperfect or pistillate kinds every fourth or fifth row should be set with two rows of some perfect or staminate variety. In our catalog we mark the perfect sorts (Per.) and the imperfect (Imp.).

Packing

Packing will be done in the most thorough manner and with strict regard to the interests of the customer. We make no charge for baskets, crates, barrels boxes, etc., or for delivery to transportation company, and we pack as lightly as is consistent with safe transportation.

Distance for Planting

Grapes, rows 8 to 10 feet apart, 10 to 12 feet in the row
Currants and Gooseberries, rows 5 feet apart, 4 feet in the row.
Raspberries, rows 5 to 6 feet apart, 3 to 4 feet in the row.
Blackberries, rows 6½ feet apart, 3 feet in the row.
Strawberries for the field, 3½ feet apart, 1½ feet in the row.
Strawberries for the garden, 2 feet apart, 1 foot in the row.

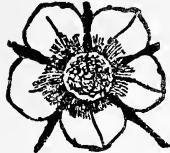
Nichols, Mo., April 3rd 1915.

A. R. Weston & Co.

Gentlemen—Plants received all O. K. and in fine condition. THANKS.
H. GUGEL.



A.R.WESTON & CO.



Imperfect Bloom



Proper Setting



Perfect Bloom

Number of Plants Required to Set One Acre

1 by 1 foot	43,560	4 by 4 feet	2,722
2 by 1 foot	21,780	5 by 1 foot	8,712
2 by 2 feet	20,890	5 by 2 feet	4,356
3 by 1 foot	14,520	5 by 3 feet	2,904
3½ by 1½ feet	8,712	5 by 4 feet	2,178
3 by 2 feet	7,260	5 by 5 feet	1,742
3 by 3 feet	4,840	6 by 1 foot	7,260
4 by 1 foot	10,890	6 by 2 feet	3,630
4 by 2 feet	5,445	6 by 3 feet	2,420
4 by 3 feet	3,630	6 by 4 feet	1,815

Rule for determining number of plants required to plant one acre not mentioned in above table. Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which, divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants to an acre.

Protection

For the protection of our customers we have our plants inspected every fall by our state inspector, and a copy of our certificate of nursery inspection will accompany every shipment. Also all cane plants will be fumigated to meet the requirements of the different states.

For Hurry-Up Orders

Call Baroda Central, line 34—4 rings, or use Western Union Telegraph.

References

Farmers and Merchants' Bank, Benton Harbor, Mich. Hon. Geo. W. Bridgman (present circuit judge of Berrien County), Benton Harbor, Mich. Express agent, postmaster, or any business man at Bridgman, where we have lived for 34 years.

Freeport, Ill., April 15th, 1915.

A. R. Weston & Co.

Gentlemen—I wish to thank you for the good stock of berry plants just received from you, and especially for your careful manner in packing them, all were in as good shape as when taken from the ground. In the past I have received several large consignments of strawberry plants, from different Michigan towns, and nearly all of them were complete failures, on account of poor, and careless packing. I am delighted with your plants, and your method of packing, and am glad to learn, that there is one Nursery firm left in Michigan that is trying to do business on the square, and you will hear from me again.

A. M. HARPER.



Culture and Instructions in a Nut Shell

The few half-tone cuts shown in this catalog are from photographs and are intended to show correctly the different varieties as they grow with us here in Michigan. We are asked many times each year what is the best fertilizer for the strawberry. We have tried nearly everything, and while we have received fairly good results from bone meal, wood ashes, nitrate of soda, and other commercial fertilizers, the most satisfactory results have been obtained by using liberal supplies of well rotted barnyard manure. And we feel safe in saying there is nothing better or even as good. Almost any soil that will grow a good crop of corn or potatoes will be found suitable for strawberries or bush fruits. The ground for setting fruit plants should be plowed deep and harrowed till all lumps are smashed and it is loose and level. Then roll or float just before setting. We use a common plank float, which you can make at very little expense. We use a hand marker (home-made) that marks three rows at once.

Setting Plants—Make holes with a spade by putting in ground five or six inches and pull toward you, then take out. Hold plant in hole with hand and close hole with foot and press firmly (with feet) on both sides. Be very particular and see that plant is set at just the same depth as it grew in its original bed.

This is the general way of planting strawberry plants and we recommend this method for raspberry and blackberry plants as well. Some plow a furrow and set cane plants in them, but unless soil is very moist there is danger of plants drying out.

Many new beginners write us each season asking what varieties of strawberries are considered the most profitable to grow for market, etc. Now, of course, much depends on the location and circumstances of which we are not familiar. When writing, give us some of the details. State what kind of soil you have, whether light sand, a sandy loam, a clay loam, or heavy clay. Is it well underdrained? Does it hold moisture well throughout the summer, or dry out easily? Is it level or hilly? If you will acquaint us with some of the conditions, we will try and answer your questions intelligently. If you have a good, progressive strawberry grower in your section, get his advise as to the most profitable varieties to grow, as he should be in a position to give you valuable advice along this line.

In planning your strawberry field, care should be taken to avoid frosty locations, such as very low land near marshes or lakes, also valley where there is no chance for circulation of air, as these localities are very liable to heavy frosts, when higher land or that more open to circulation would show very little, if any. A hard frost at blooming time often ruins the entire crop, hence the desirability of choosing a situation as much exempt as possible.

We recommend shallow cultivation as soon as plants are set out or least within a day or two. This levels the ground and holds the moisture in the ground where it will do the most good, not allowing the moisture to get away by evaporation through the pores of the ground.

Do not cultivate too close to the plants, as you will disturb the roots.

Shallow cultivation should be kept up through the growing season.

Blossoms should be pinched off from all plants first season. This throws the strength into the roots and develops a strong, healthy plant that will give you a big crop of nice berries the following season. If you do not want a wide, matted row (and we would not recommend wide matted rows for best fruit) you should cut off all runners that start up till about July 1st. There will then be plenty coming on later and your parent plant will be strong and vigorous.

When ground is frozen in the fall, mulch the plants with wild hay, straw, corn fodder or most any coarse litter which you may have about the place will do. When danger of frost is over in the spring, rake off two-thirds of this mulch between the rows and leave until after fruit season is over. Then run over the bed with your



mower, cutting the vines, weeds, grass, etc., and when perfectly dry set fire and burn the whole bed over, mulch and all. This will kill millions of weed seeds and insect pests, but will not injure the plants. Finally, for a last reminder, make the soil rich. Pulverize it thoroughly. Plant very early in the spring, the earlier the better the results will be. Shorten the roots to 4 or 5 inches. Do not expose plants to the air without wetting the roots. Set plants same depth as they grew in original bed. Press the soil down good and firm about the plant. Keep the surface stirred



A "Bubach" Gold Mine

around the plant, but hoe shallow and often. Cultivate after every rain, and as many other times as seems necessary. In the North give winter protection.

Any further information will be cheerfully given on request in regard to description, soil, varieties, express and freight rates, and small fruit culture in general.

Don't be afraid to ask questions. We consider it a part of our business to answer all questions to the best of our ability, and to help you in every way we can. So let the questions come. It's a good way to get acquainted.

Rockford, Ill., April 14th, 1915

A. R. Weston & Co.

Gentlemen—The grape vines received in good order, and will say they are certainly fine, and I am well pleased with them. I may need some other plants in the Fall, and if I do, you shall have my order.

C. O. MILLER.



Everbearing or Fall Bearing Strawberries



Progressive Everbearing

The past season has demonstrated fully, and beyond question the fact, that the Fall Bearing Strawberry is with us to stay, and at least two kinds, the Progressive and Superb, are as staple as sugar and flour.

They have been thoroughly tested out, during the past five years, in nearly every berry growing section of the United States, and have proved to be all that was claimed for them, the greatest money makers, among all the strawberry family. They are not a fake, as was first claimed for them, but a genuine reality, a Godsend to the berry grower, for now he can grow two crops of the luscious berries in one season, while heretofore he has been limited to only one. This means triple profits to the grower, and even more, for they will bear a heavy crop in the Fall of the first year, and the grower gets quick returns for his labor and money invested, while with the June bearing varieties, the grower has to spend all of the first season cultivating and hoeing, with practically no returns for his labor.

Mr. Berry Grower, just stop and think it over. Even if you have to buy your plants every Spring, paying a big price for them and plow up your patch late in the Fall, resetting it again in the Spring, you are a long winner, as the Fall crop, especially the first season, is always a heavy one, and sells for three to four times as much as the Spring crop.

Then too, you are not so busy in the Fall, and berry pickers are more plentiful. For the past five years, strawberries have sold in the open market, during October, for from \$4 to \$8 per crate and the demand has always exceeded the supply. Our advice to you is, plant all you can of these two leading kinds, Progressive and Superb, and before snow falls this Fall, you will consider this the best investment you have ever made.

Read the descriptions, select one or both kinds, according to soil and other requirements, follow cultural instructions carefully, and success will follow. See natural life-like illustrations on front and back covers.



SUPERB (Per.) We place this variety at the head of the list and consider it the best of all the Fall bearing kinds and for several reasons. Plants are large and thrifty, with an abundance of long roots. It will pull through a long, dry season and produce a satisfactory crop. It always makes just about the right number of plants for a good fruiting row and with us has never shown any rust or other diseases. In fact, an ideal plant, and very productive. The fruit is large in size, even to the very last picking, and always commands a fancy price in any market. Its extra large size, regular, even shape, beautiful color, firmness and quality, makes it a leader in all markets and you will make no mistake in planting heavy to this variety. If the matted row system is followed and the blossoms kept clipped off of the original, or mother plant, until about July 15th, it will bear an abundance of large, fine berries in the Fall, besides producing sufficient new plants to form a good fruiting row. The new formed plants of Superb will not bear much, if any fruit in the Fall of the first year, but will bear an immense crop in the Spring and a fair crop again in the Fall, when the patch should be plowed up, as it never pays to hold the patch over for the third crop.

The Superb is well adapted for hill culture, and will produce best results on a sandy, loamy soil, however it will do just fine on a clay loam, if not too heavy. If a large amount of fruit is wanted in the Fall of the first year, the hill system should be followed. Set three rows of plants ten inches apart each way, then allow three feet, for horse cultivation, then another three rows of plants, ten inches apart each way, and so on throughout the patch. Keep all blossoms clipped off until July 15th, then allow them to blossom all they will from that time on. Keep all the runners cut off throughout the entire season and this is very important, for every runner you cut off, the plant will throw up another crown which will bear fruit, and by the last of September each plant will have a large number of crowns and the space between the plants well filled, so that the row will have the appearance of a solid matted row. The Superb grown in this way should produce at least 150 to 175 crates of berries per acre in the Fall of the first year. This leaves the grower a handsome profit for his labor

and money invested and all in seven months from the time the plants are set in the Spring. Under this system the plants will exhaust their vitality in producing such a heavy crop of fruit, that it is not advisable to carry the patch over for the few berries the plants would produce in the Spring. And we would advise you to plow up the patch, late in the Fall, just before the ground freezes and replant it again in the early Spring. A couple of rows, can be left along one side of the field to produce new plants for the Spring setting, thus saving you the expense of buying plants every year. We advise you to plant heavily of this variety and by following the hill system you will find it the best money maker and the most satisfactory strawberry you have ever grown.

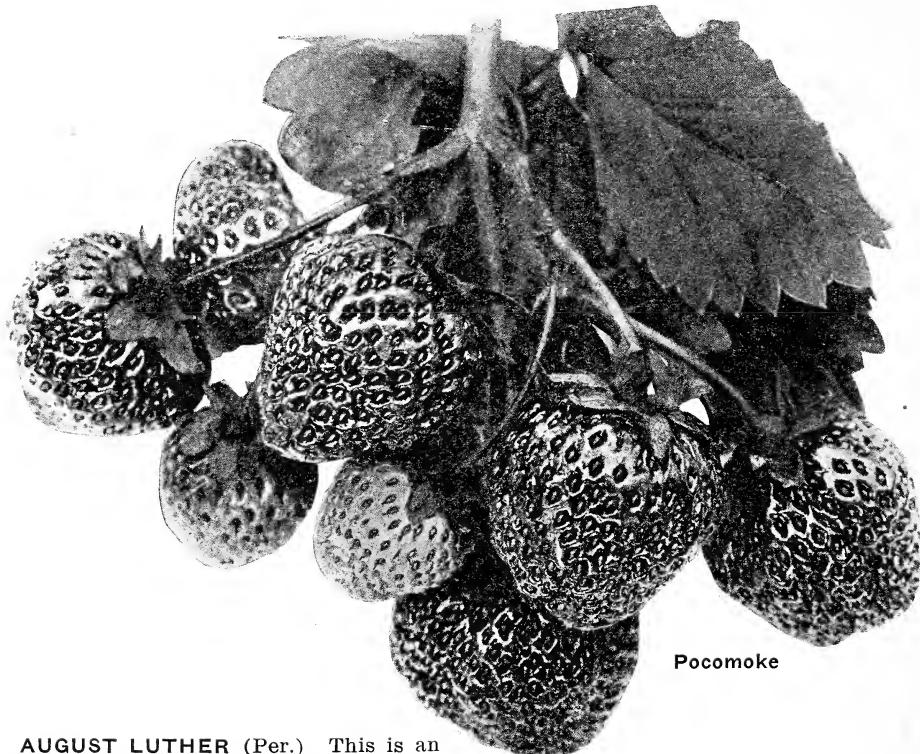
PROGRESSIVE (Per.) We consider this variety the second best, of all the Fall bearing kinds. However, there are a great many berry growers who claim this as their first choice, so opinions are pretty well divided as to which variety, the Progressive or Superb, is the most profitable one to grow. The Progressive is more of a lazy man's berry, as it will produce a good crop in the Fall, under adverse circumstances. The plants are perfectly healthy and medium in size; the color, manner and habit of growth resembles the Dunlap to quite an extent, and is the best plant maker of all the Fall bearing kinds and is very productive. The fruit is medium in size, firm, and of fine color and quality. The Progressive will do well on most any kind of soil and needs no petting or extra work, except to keep the blossoms clipped off of the mother plant until August 1. This is done simply to preserve the vitality of the mother plant, and cause it to make as many new plants as possible, as every one of the new formed plants will bear a heavy crop of berries in the Fall of the first year, as well as the mother plant. The Progressive is not adapted for hill culture, and the matted row system should be followed with this variety. If your soil is rich, set the plants two feet apart in the row, with rows four feet apart, but if soil is thin, or not very rich, set the plants 18 inches apart in the row, with rows three and a half feet apart. The young plants will commence to bear fruit during the latter part of August, and will continue bearing until the

ground freezes in the Fall, producing the most berries from Sept. 20, to Oct. 20. It will also bear a good crop again the following Spring, and a fair crop in the Fall of the second year. However, the best and most satisfactory crop is produced in the Fall of the first year. Both the Progressive and Superb are sure croppers for if the frost should kill

all the blossoms in the Spring, they will come right on again, just like nothing had happened, and produce a good crop anyway, only a little later, which many times, means an increase in the prices. Take our word for it, there is big money for you in both of these varieties, so plant all you can of them. See illustration on back cover.

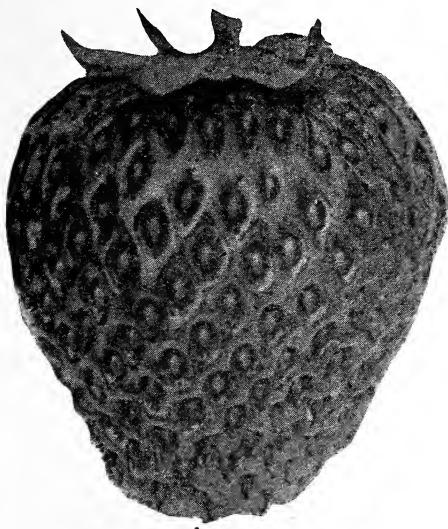
Strawberries

Varieties marked (Per.) are perfect flowering, and those marked (Imp.) are imperfect flowering, and for the best results should have two rows of some perfect flowering variety planted every fourth or fifth row with them.



AUGUST LUTHER (Per.) This is an old-time favorite for an early berry. We have watched this variety very closely during the past seven years and believe it will give the best of satisfaction to those who want a good early berry. The plant is small and perfectly healthy, with very long roots, which enable it to withstand a long and severe drouth. Like Warfield and Dunlap, it shows remarkable vitality, is a free plant maker and should be given plenty of room. Planted

four feet one way by two and one-half the other would be about right for best results where soil is good, and a little closer in the row if soil is poor. Commences to ripen about with Excelsior, but matures its crop long before that variety. The fruit is medium in size, roundish conical, of a beautiful dark scarlet orange in color, very firm, and of good quality. Very productive.



Aroma

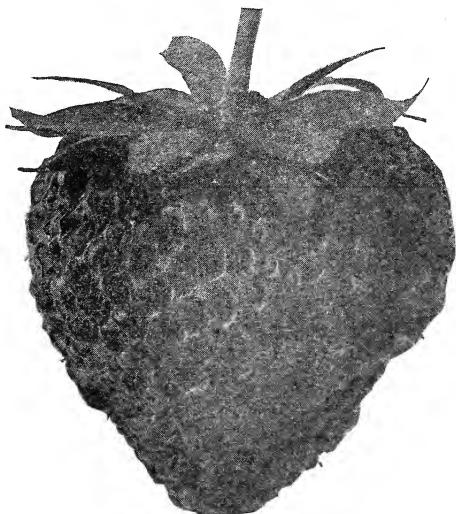
AROMA (Per.) Plants large, very vigorous and perfectly healthy. Makes plants just right for a good fruiting row. The blossom is rich in pollen, a good fertilizer for Sample, Bubach and Enormous. Fruit large to very large, roundish, conical, smooth and perfect in form, of a beautiful bright glossy red in color, very firm, and of excellent quality. Will give splendid results on any soil that will grow a good crop of corn or potatoes. It is nearly as late as Gandy, of long season. Three times as productive and a sure cropper every year. During the past five years the demand for plants of this variety has been very heavy and we have never been able to grow plants enough to meet this demand. Last spring we planted heavily to Aroma on new land and believe we have plants sufficient to fill all orders which may come our way this season. We consider the Aroma, Sample, Chesapeake, Joe Johnson and Stevens' Late the five best late berries that are grown here in Michigan and reports from many other states show their popularity is not alone confined to Michigan.

BEDERWOOD (Per.) This is an old reliable standard early variety. One of the very best early kinds for market or home use. It is a splendid grower, making a large number of strong runners; roots abundant and extra long, making it one of the best for high, dry soils. Fruit of good size, light red in color, rea-

conably firm and of good quality. It is the most productive of all the early varieties. Commences to ripen soon after Excelsior and August Luther, and is of long season. Owing to its earliness and great productiveness it is used here in Michigan and largely throughout the Central States as the leading early berry. A regular money maker. One you can depend on for a good full crop every year. This grand old variety stands today far ahead of any of the new early kinds which we have ever tried (and they have been many). A point worthy of your consideration. Do not fail to include Bederwood in your orders this season.

BISEL (Imp.) Was awarded first prize by the Marion County Horticultural Society three years in succession. The berry is large, luscious and firm; color a deep, glossy red with large calyx; ripens early and continues till late; very productive; uniform in size and shape. The plant is a vigorous, healthy grower, with long matted roots, enabling it to withstand heat and drouth. One of the best for family use or market. The Senator Dunlap or Pocomoke are good fertilizers for this variety.

BRANDYWINE (Per.) So well and favorably known that it scarcely needs a description. We have fruited it for nineteen years and are fully satisfied with it as the best in its class. It is one

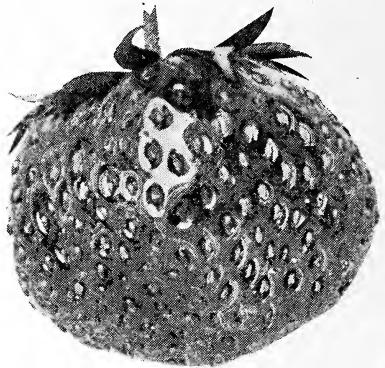


Bisel

of the strongest growers, with healthy foliage, fruit large and perfect in form, ripening evenly, a dark rich color, with large green calyx. Continues a long time in fruit and considered by many to excel for canning purposes, as it does for shipping. Rich in pollen and a good fertilizer for medium late imperfect flowering varieties. Season medium late. If you have never tried this grand, good old variety, then by all means do so this season.

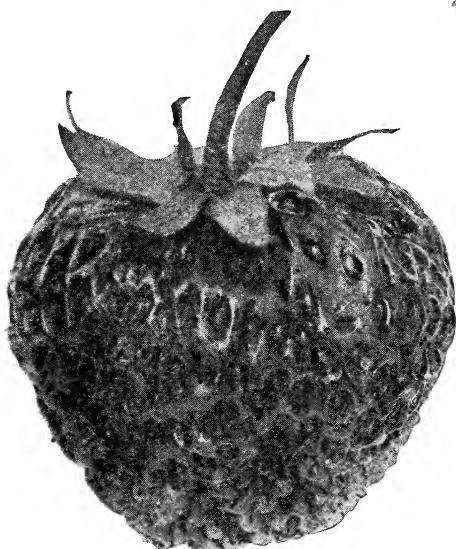
BUBACH (Imp.) It is a well tried variety and a general favorite. We have raised it for a number of years, and it never has failed to do its share in giving us a bountiful supply of large, handsome berries. The foliage is healthy and a good grower, yielding plants enough for a profitable row. They are always in good demand, which goes to show they are appreciated by fruit growers generally. Here is another good old variety which has successfully stood the test of years, and stands today as one of the very best for nearby market or home use. The Brandywine, Pocomoke or the Uncle Jim will give good results as fertilizers.

CRESCENT (Imp.) This is an old reliable sort, often called the "lazy man's favorite," owing to its ability to take care of itself, and yet it is a variety not



Bederwood

to be despised, as it always responds to fair treatment and can be relied on for a crop when many other kinds fail. It is especially adapted to sandy soil, as it is a great plant producer and on rich loam makes an over-crowded matted row. On such soils plants could be set farther apart in the row. We would advise as a fertilizer for this variety the Dunlap, Lovett's Early or Splendid.



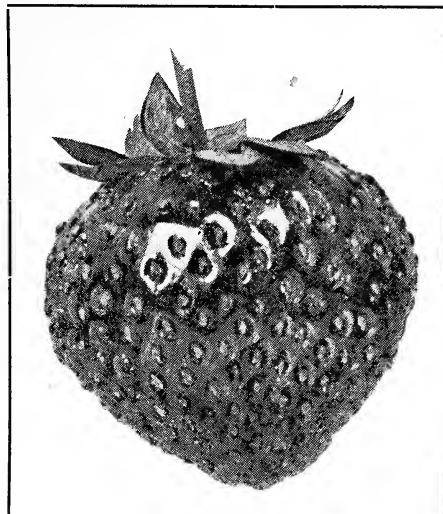
Bubach

CHESAPEAKE (Per.) This variety was introduced in 1906 by W. F. Allen, of Maryland, and is one of the very best late ripening kinds; it is fully as late as Gandy and much more productive. It is not a big plant maker and plants should be set 14 to 16 inches apart in the row, with rows three and one-half feet apart. It needs good, rich, moist soil and with good clean culture, it will produce a very satisfactory crop of large, fine, late berries, that always bring the top price in any market. The fruit is large and holds its size remarkably well to the last pickings. Ripens evenly and of good color; extra good in quality and very firm; will stand extra long distance shipping, arriving in good condition. The fruit is borne on large stems, which holds the fruit well up from the ground. Plants are vigorous and healthy and more productive than Gandy. Experiment stations, speak highly of this variety and we consider it one of the best late ripening kinds here in Michigan.



CHARLES I. (Per.) This is an extra early berry of great value to those who want an extra early berry. It is grown here locally, by a great many of our most up to date fruit growers, and they all speak very highly of it, many of them claiming it is the best extra early berry they have ever grown. The introducer says, It will ripen fully a week ahead of the Mitchell's Early, and is very productive, in fact yielding more per acre than any other early berry. Plants are medium in size, vigorous, and healthy, a good plant maker. Fruit is medium to large in size, regular in form and of fine quality, firm, and of good color. There is big money made in growing the early berries, so be sure to include this variety in your orders, as it will not disappoint you.

EARLY OZARK (Per.) This variety has made a wonderful record for itself since its introduction ten or twelve years ago. Like many other good things, it came from Missouri, and is at home, most anywhere in the South, many of the Southern growers using it for their main crop. It also does remarkably well here in Michigan, producing for some growers better than \$200 per acre. The foliage stands up erect and is distinct from that of any other variety. The leaves are thick and leathery, with a vigorous, healthy appearance, looking as though they had been varnished. The fruit averages



Charles I.

large in size, is of a deep red color clear through, firm, and of high quality. This variety was introduced by L. J. Farmer of New York state, and he claims that they ripen with him, as early as the Excelsior and are as large as the Sample and as productive as the Glen Mary, with the last pickings nearly as large as the first. If you have not tried this variety and want an early berry, select this one, as it will not disappoint you.



Early Ozark

FENDALL (Imp.) This berry was originated by Charles E. Fendall of Maryland, from seed of the old reliable Wm. Belt, which it resembles in appearance and flavor. The following is the originator's description: "This splendid berry originated in our garden at Towson, Baltimore county, Maryland, in the spring of 1905. It is a seedling of the well known William Belt. Its claim to public favor are as follows: First, great vigor of plant growth. Second, large size and delicious flavor. Third, great length of bearing season. Fourth, wonderful productiveness. Fifth, splendid root system. Sixth, beauty and symmetry of form. The plant is strong and vigorous, clean and healthy. The berries are as large, if not larger, than any other variety grown, and unlike most large varieties in that they are of delicious flavor. In length of season it is certainly remarkable. In 1907 we picked berries



Gandy

from it on the 25th of May and the last on the 10th of July. With the same care and under like conditions, it produced twice as many berries as the Corsican, Glen Mary, William Belt, Marshall, and three times as many as the Gandy." We have fruited the Fendall for three years and can truthfully say that it comes up to the originator's description in every particular. Its large size, long season, productiveness, high quality and color, places this variety among the very best for the commercial grower. The Pocomoke, Aroma or Wm. Belt are good fertilizers for the Fendall. We never have been able to grow plants enough of this variety to meet the demand. However, this year we have over two hundred thousand plants of the Fendall and if you get your order in early for them, you will not be disappointed. See illustration on inside of front cover.

FIRST PRIZE (Per.) This is a valuable early berry for the home or near-

by market. It ripens early, and extends into mid season. Plants are medium to large in size, vigorous and healthy, a good plant maker. Fruit is large to very large, of a beautiful scarlet color, reasonably firm, and of a mild, sweet flavor that makes you want more of them. This berry has a beautiful double calyx, which holds its color no matter how dry the season; this adds greatly to the attractiveness of the fruit when packed, and it always sells for fancy prices. For local markets, and home use, it is a mighty hard one to beat.

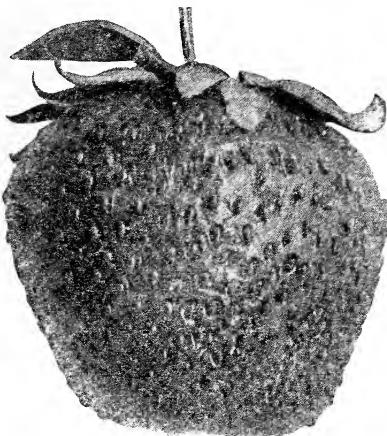
GANDY (Per.) A well known and popular variety which seems to do well under all conditions unless it be on light sand. It is of very high quality, good color, and a standard for firmness, qualities which make it desirable for either a home or market variety. It holds its size well from first to last, and although not as productive as some, it is a profitable sort, coming in after the glut, and prolongs the season. Does best on strong moist, loamy soil.

GLEN MARY (Per.) Vigorous, enormously productive, of large to very large, bright, deep red berries. Yellow seeds on surface; flesh very firm, light red clear to the center; sweet, rich and high flavored. A decidedly good berry in point of plant, yield, great size, bright color, firmness and good quality. Some of the largest are at times coxcombed, and others are somewhat irregular in shape; yet if all these be rejected for market the yield of perfect berries would be enormous. It may not do to depend on Glen Mary on very light, dry, sandy soil, but on all others its a grand berry, either for home or for market. Those who have tested it longest plant it most. One of the very best, sure.

GIBSON (Per.) This is not the old standard Gibson, which is grown extensively in New York state and many of the other Eastern states, but is a local variety which so closely resembles the Pocomoke that it is almost impossible for anyone to see any difference in them. For the past two seasons we have very carefully watched those two varieties, and have come to the conclusion that

they are both one and the same kind. There is also another variety known as the Parson's Beauty, which in every particular is exactly like the Pocomoke. And we wish to say to those who intend to plant either the Parson's Beauty or the Gibson, as known and grown here in Southern Michigan, that you can order the Pocomoke with the absolute assurance that all three kinds are exactly alike in every particular.

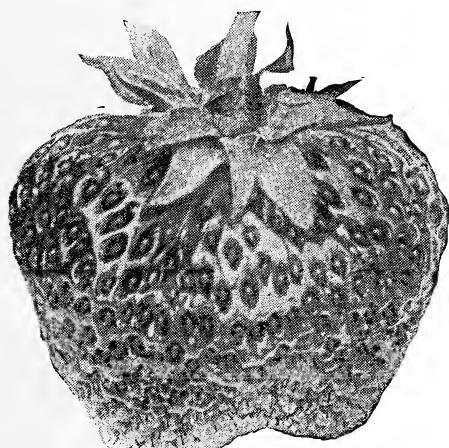
HAVERLAND (Imp.) A large, vigorous, healthy, open growing plant with long leaf stalks and fruit stems. A wonderful good plant maker and one of the most productive varieties in our list. Fruit medium to large in size, of a bright glossy light red color, long, conical and very regular, and uniform in size and shape; medium early, firm, and has that subacid flavor which makes it one of the most popular berries for table use. Does remarkably well on a medium to light sandy soil and probably will stand a harder frost at blossoming time with less damage than any other variety. This great advantage of itself (many seasons) would mean a difference between a good crop and only a few light pickings, or none at all. In nearly all sections of the United States the Haverland is the old reliable, the one to be depended on for a good full crop every year, and good prices. For best results this variety should be mulched with straw in order to hold its immense load of fruit up from the dirt. You will make no mistake in



Joe Johnson

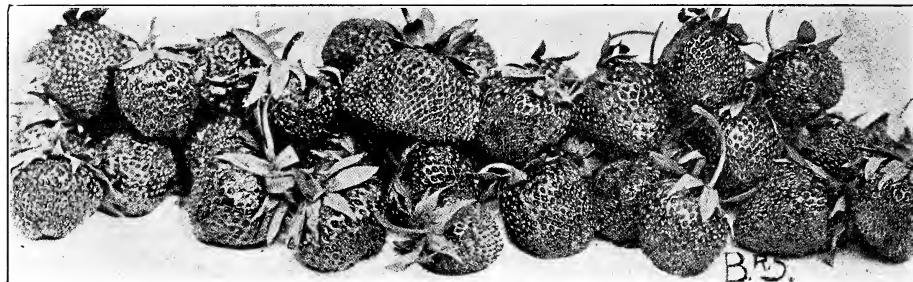
planting heavy to this grand old reliable variety. Does best when fertilized with Senator Dunlap.

JOE JOHNSON (Per.) This is a brand new one, originated in Southern Maryland four years ago, and during this short time has been thoroughly tested in many of the states, and all who have fruited it claim it is the best late berry they know of. An exceptionally good late berry is what all fruit growers want. One with good quality and color, large in size and firm, very productive and a good plant maker, all this and even more is claimed for the Joe Johnson. It commences to ripen about with the Chesapeake, but is of longer season and a much better plant maker. Plants are large and stocky, full of vigor; in fact, an ideal plant in every way. It has a perfect blossom and is exceptionally good as a fertilizer for late imperfect blossoming varieties. Fruit is large, of high quality and color, very firm and usually productive. You will make no mistake in testing out on your own farm this grand good new variety. We have made the price so low that you can well afford to plant an acre or more of this grand good late variety.



King Edward

KING EDWARD (Per.) This variety was originated a few years ago by the distinguished strawberry grower D. J. Miller of Holmes County, Ohio, who says of it: "Its the finest berry on my place, and my careful and deliberate judgment is that it is the most beautiful and the grandest strawberry on the globe." This



Brandywine

variety has received certificates of merit from horticultural societies, and is very highly spoken of by thousands of large and experimental growers all over the United States. Mr. Beede of Freemont, N. J., says the King Edward proved to be an extra good one for him. A vigorous, perfect plant, with large, fine colored and good flavored fruit. Mr. Bilderback of Millersburg Ohio, says the King Edward strawberry stands pre-eminence among the strawberry family. Mr. Sullivan of Cleveland states that "the King Edward in size and symmetry surpasses any specimens of that delicious fruit which I have ever seen." Mr. Clark of Providence, R. I., states that the King Edward is the best of thirty varieties which he had growing in the field at the same time, and that it is the best all around market berry that has come to his notice. And we could name hundreds of others who speak equally well of it. The fruit is large, conical, regular, bright glossy crimson, very attractive, flesh light in color, firm, fine grained, mild, sweet and good. Commences to ripen about June 5th and lasts to about the 25th. Plants are perfectly healthy, very vigorous and extra well rooted. This is another extra good new variety we have to offer you this spring, and at such a low price that you cannot afford to do without it.

LOVETT (Per.) This has been before the public long enough to be thoroughly tested both North and South, East and West, and is one of the few that has been universally adopted. It is not only a first class all around berry, but one of the best to do duty as a pollinator. The plant is a strong, healthy grower, clean foliage, fruit medium in size, high, rich color, firm and productive. It is commonly paired with the

Warfield and others of its season as a pollinator. It is very reliable and will succeed in almost all soils and conditions.

OHIO BOY (Per.) Originated in Ohio by A. A. Eppert, an expert strawberry grower of over forty years' experience. A man who during all this time was trying to produce a berry of high quality, large in size, firm, and of excellent color and very productive, has at last reached his ideal in the Ohio Boy. Mr. Eppert claims this berry is as near perfection as a strawberry can be produced. Plants show great vitality and are large with extra long roots, a regular drouth resister. As this variety is an unusually good plant maker, they should be planted a little farther apart especially if soil is rich. Four by three feet would be about right. It will be to your interest, Mr. Strawberry Grower, to get a start with this wonderful new berry this spring. We have only about twenty thousand plants of this variety. But they are offered to you at wholesale prices as long as they last. In this variety we have what we all have been looking for—a berry of large size, very productive, firm, of high quality and color. It's a sure winner, so do not fail to include the Ohio Boy in your order. Ripens very late.

POCOMOKE (Per.) A seedling of the old Wilson, which it resembles in color, shape, firmness and productivity, but of better quality and much larger size. One of the best varieties not only for its enormous productivity, but on account of its beauty, adaptability to all soils, its foliage enduring the dry, hot weather (which quality is rare with some varieties); its large size, its deep red color, its firmness, its high

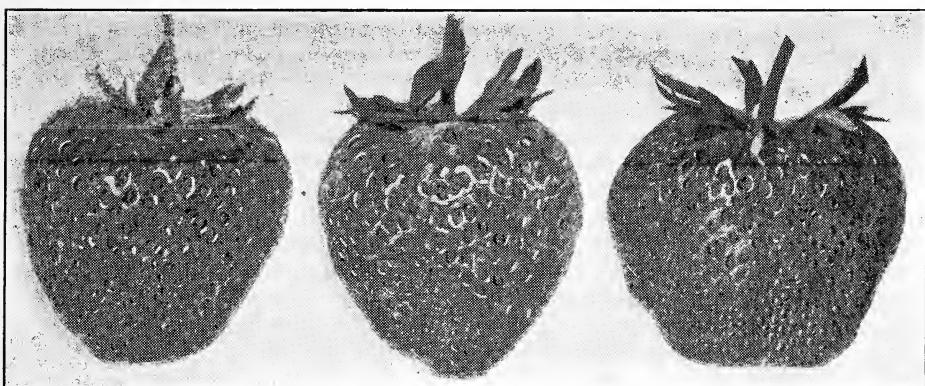
flavor, makes it one of the best general planting. The plant is a strong, robust grower, with deep roots and lots of them, perfect blossoms and an enormous yielder of large red berries. It ripens evenly, and is one of the best shippers yet introduced. Its season is medium early and is very highly spoken of by growers all over the country, and we highly recommend it to all customers as one of the best all around varieties for the main crop.

PRIDE OF MICHIGAN (Per.) (Kellogg's.) Plants large, with an abundance of foliage. Inclined to be open growing in habit, which admits of plenty of sun and air to perfectly ripen up the fruit. Plants are extra heavy and long rooted, which makes them capable of withstanding a long and severe drouth, a point worthy of your consideration. Makes just about the right amount of plants for a good fruiting row. Fruit large to very large. Scarlet in color, with bright red cheeks, making it one of the handsomest berries on the market. Very firm and productive for such a large berry. Quality good. Time of ripening medium late. Does best on a rich, moist, loamy soil. If an extra large fancy berry is wanted either for home use or market, try this one. Its a winner.

SAMPLE (Imp.) Originated in Massachusetts about fourteen years ago. Plants large, vigorous, perfectly healthy. A stocky, robust grower. A good plant maker and is very productive of large, roundish, conical, bright glossy red berries, color extending clear to the center. Colors all over at once. Firm and of

good quality. Ripens medium late and is of very long season. A splendid variety for canning or home use, as well as one of the very best late sorts for market. This is a variety we can depend on every season for large, late berries, and lots of them. For a number of years we have used Aroma or Brandywine to fertilize the Sample.

SENATOR DUNLAP (Per.) Plants medium in size, perfectly healthy, and very prolific. Long rooted and comes as near being drouth-proof as any variety in our list. Makes plants freely and will do best if restricted to the hedge or half matted row. Fruit large, smooth, regular, and very attractive in form. Very firm and of a beautiful deep red color, extending well to center of berry. Of excellent quality. It commences to ripen medium early and is of long season. Crates up well with the Warfield, and, in fact, is one of the best (if not the best) fertilizers for the Warfield and Haverland. It does well everywhere and is especially good for beginners and lazy fruit growers, as they cannot fail with it on any kind of soil or by any mode of culture. We have tested this berry for years, and do not hesitate to recommend it as one of the very best medium early varieties. It stands today the leading market berry among all the fruit growers here in Michigan. Large strawberry growers in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio are planting heavy to Dunlap, often planting ten to twenty acres solid to this variety, which goes to show the confidence this berry has created since its introduction



Ohio Boy

W. W. W.

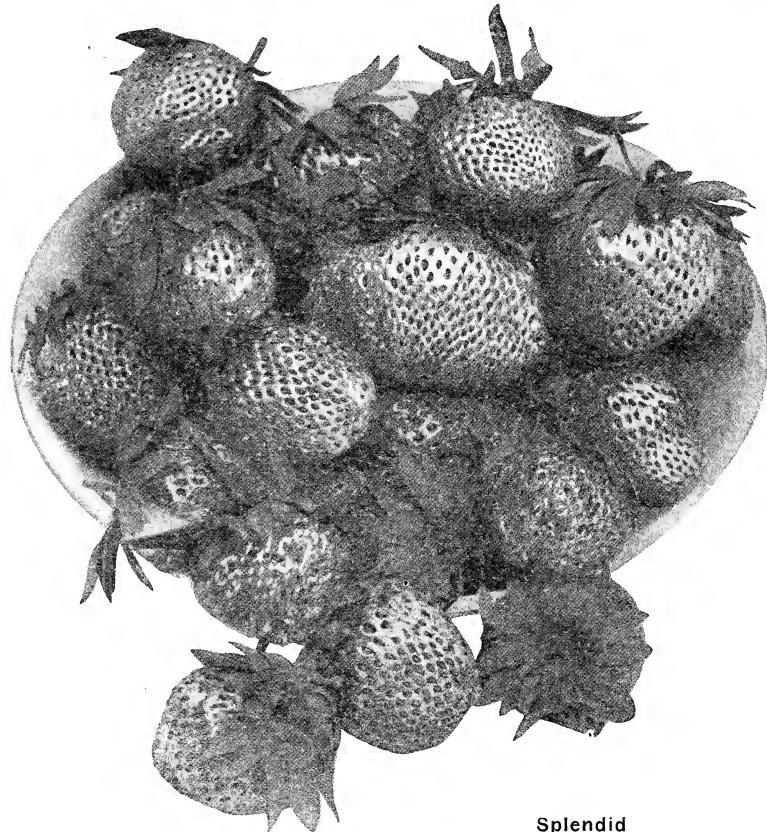
First Prize

some thirteen years ago. And our advice would be, plant the Dunlap. It will not disappoint you.

SPLENDID (Per.) Yes, yes; it is splendid. Plant of luxurious growth and Crescent type, but more stocky, with fewer runners; bloom perfect. Tremendously productive, of medium to large, smooth, bright scarlet berries that are

largely for either a near or distant market. It has been well tested and seems to succeed everywhere. A sure cropper for everybody; you make no mistake in planting it largely. It is rich in pollen and medium early; a good fertilizer for Haverland, Warfield and other medium early pistillate varieties.

ST. LOUIS (Per.) This comparatively



Splendid

firm and good. All who fruit call it "Splendid." If there is a better and more reliable berry for rough-and-ready culture, on about every variety of soil, we would like to know it. Not a monstrous big family berry, but one that will "shell out" the bushels of fine shipping stock. It is as hardy and healthy as any in cultivation. Besides being a very vigorous grower and having a perfect blossom, it is exceedingly productive. No one need hesitate about planting it

new variety is now widely known and valued as a money maker for the early market. The plant is a vigorous grower with a splendid root system, but should not be allowed to mat too thickly. The fruit is large, light bright red, nearly round, moderately firm and of good quality. The chief value of the St. Louis to the grower is its earliness, ripening the bulk of berries for the early market when prices are high, while it easily ranks among the largest in size of berry



and with the most productive varieties as a cropper. If you are looking for an early berry, try this one. It comes very highly recommended.

STEVENS' LATE CHAMPION (Per.) In plant growth this variety resembles the Gandy, except that it has a heavier and shorter fruit stem and is a much better plant maker. Healthy, vigorous and long rooted, nearly an ideal plant, and three times as productive as Gandy. Fruit large. Dark red in color. Uniform in shape and size. Very high in quality, and exceedingly firm. This variety with us has proven to be fully as late in ripening as Gandy, and will prove a money maker for those who want a late berry. There is nothing better.

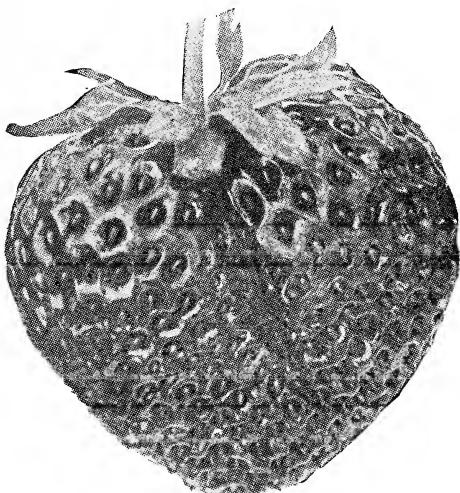
THREE W'S, or W. W. W. (Per.) This variety took first prize at the world's fair at St. Louis, and made a record of keeping in good condition for ten days. This is a very popular, and reliable, mid-season to late variety. Plants are large, robust, and able to produce big crops. The foliage is a beautiful dark green in color, and very attractive. The fruit is firm, large, and of high quality, looks fine when packed in the crate, and sells for top prices in any market. Ripens medium late.

UNCLE JIM (Per.) Introduced by Messrs. Flansburg and Pierson of Michigan in 1902. Plant large vigorous and healthy, long rooted and a good plant maker. Does best under the hedge row system. Very productive of large, fine, firm berries of good color and shape. Midseason to late. Here is another extra choice medium late variety. One that will prove satisfactory in nearly every Northern state, and on most every kind of soil, except light sand. We have fruited this variety for the past eight years with satisfactory results every time.

WARFIELD (Imp.) This is an old standard and profitable sort for market, and there is always a great demand for plants. It succeeds almost everywhere. As it is a good runner it rarely fails making a good row. Berries are medium

size and very firm, color dark red. Many raise it almost exclusively with only some pollinating sort with it. Gives the best of satisfaction everywhere. There is no question but what the Senator Dunlap is the best fertilizer for the Warfield, as they blossom and ripen at about the same time, and pack up nicely together in the same crate, thus avoiding the extra labor and care of keeping them separate at picking time.

WM. BELT (Per.) Originated in Southern Ohio. Among the large size berries none are more uniform in shape and size than this variety, except the first berries to ripen, which are usually coxcombed. It is also very firm and most excellent quality; color a beautiful glossy crimson. The fruit always brings the highest price in the market. The plant is a good, thrifty grower with strong roots and makes just enough plants for a good, matted row without crowding. It is better in quality, larger in size, and is also more productive and a better grower than Bubach. It pays to put this variety on good soil and give good culture.



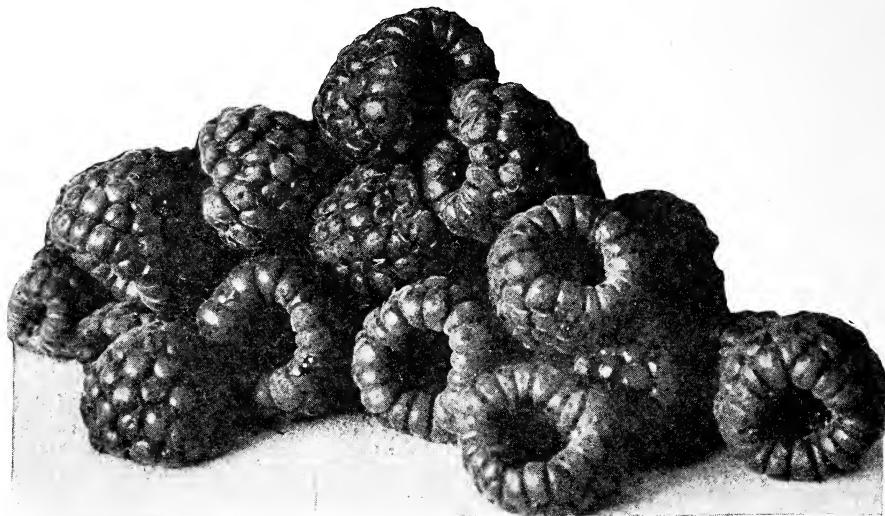
Glen Mary

Madisonville, O., April 19th, 1915.

A. R. Weston & Co.

Gentlemen—Strawberry plants received today and everything is all O. K. Am well pleased with the plants, and your method of packing. HENRY WERNER.

Red Raspberries



Cuthbert Red Raspberry

Lands suitable to best raspberry production are not quite so abundant everywhere as are strawberry lands; however, in the northern section of our great Union—and it is here that raspberries thrive best—there is usually an abundance of good raspberry land all about the farm.

During the past six or seven years red raspberries have sold for very high prices in all markets, and we believe they will continue to bring high prices for a number of years to come. Now is the time to plant them. There has been a light demand for plants until the last five seasons, when the demand was much greater than the supply. Wideawake and up-to-date fruit growers are just commencing to wake up to the fact that there is big money in red raspberries, and by the way orders came in last season it shows they are going to try to turn some of this money coming their way. The Miller, E. King and Cuthbert are three of the best for general market purposes, while same can be said of Cumberland, Kansas and Gregg black caps. Very early orders will be necessary and appreciated.

The usual distance for planting Red Raspberries, if kept in hills as they should be, is three feet apart in the row, with rows five feet apart, requiring 2,904 plants per acre.

MILLER RED This red raspberry originated in Sussex County, Delaware, and is very popular with fruit growers in that section, who have preferred to market the fruit rather than sell the plants. Berry nearly as large as Cuthbert, holding its size to the end of the season. It is round, bright red, does not fade, but will hold its color after shipment longer than any other red variety; core very small; does not crumble, making it the **firmest and best shipping**

berry in existence; has not the flat taste of some varieties, but a rich, fruity flavor entirely its own. To sum up, it possesses the following points of superiority as compared with other varieties: 1st—Ripens with the very earliest. 2d—Productiveness equal to any. 3d—Has no equal as a shipper. 4th—Perfectly hardy. 5th—Quality and size unsurpassed. 6th—Attractive color. A leader with us last season as well as all other fruit growers in this section.

CUTHBERT OR QUEEN OF THE MARKET. Introduced by J. T. Lovett of New Jersey in 1878, and still holds its own as the very best late red raspberry against all comers. Just think of it, 35 years in the race and still a winner. It does well in all parts of the country and on nearly all kinds of soil. It is a remarkably strong, hardy variety. Stands the Northern winds and the Southern suns equal to any. Berry very large, sometimes measuring two and a half inches around; conical, rich crimson, very handsome and so firm that they can be shipped a long distance by rail in good condition. Flavor is sweet, rich and luscious. Considered by many the leading market variety for main crop, and there is no doubt but it is the best of all the red raspberries for family or table use. See illustration on inside of back cover.

COLUMBIAN. Purple Cap. This variety somewhat resembles the Shaffer in many ways. Remarkable for vigor and productiveness. It is hardy and propagates from the tips same as Haymaker and Black Caps. Fruit is large and somewhat conical in shape. Reasonably firm and will stand shipping as far as most of the black caps. Fruit is large, of good quality, having a distinct flavor of its own. Color a dark red, bordering on purple. Adheres well to the stem, and does not crumble in picking. During the past few years the demand for Purple Caps for canning purposes and table use has increased to such an extent that they are taking the lead over the black caps in many of the markets. Our supply of plants of this variety, as well as the Haymaker, is limited to about 30,000 plants of each kind, so send in your orders early.

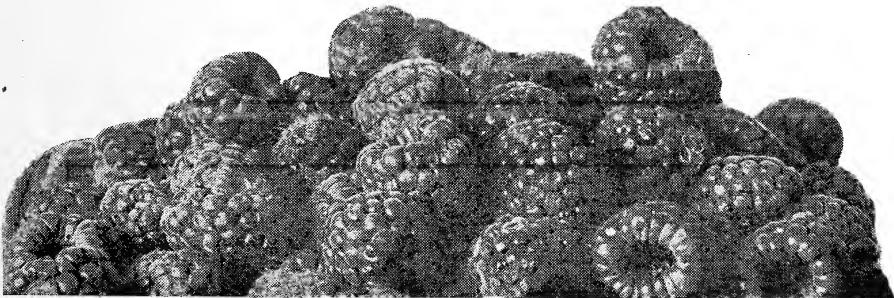
EARLY KING. A good, clean, thrifty grower and apparently free from every known disease which the Red Raspberry family is heir to. Fruit is large, exceedingly firm, and of the brightest crimson color, which it holds until placed on the most distant market. Fair quality, and very productive. It is also as hardy as any of the old standards. This new raspberry is worthy of trial by every lover of this fruit. We have a good supply of plants this spring and it will pay you big to include the Early King in your order.

HAYMAKER. The Haymaker is a purple cap, not so dark as Columbian or Shaffer, and much larger and firmer than either of those varieties, never crumbles and stands up well for shipping. Sample crates have been shipped to distant points with entire satisfaction. It is a berry to grow for either home use or market. The originator has found it the most profitable berry ever raised for market, and has never yet been able to supply the local demand. So much of a favorite has the Haymaker become that local growers have said it ruined the sale of other varieties. Very popular as a canning berry.

Above is part of the introducer's description.

We did not have half enough plants last season of this variety to supply the demand, and this year again our supply is limited to 30 thousand plants, so get your order in early if you want them.

ST. REGIS. Everbearing red raspberry. This wonderful new red raspberry is certainly a leader in its class, producing an abundance of choice fruit from very early in the season until the ground freezes in the fall. The canes

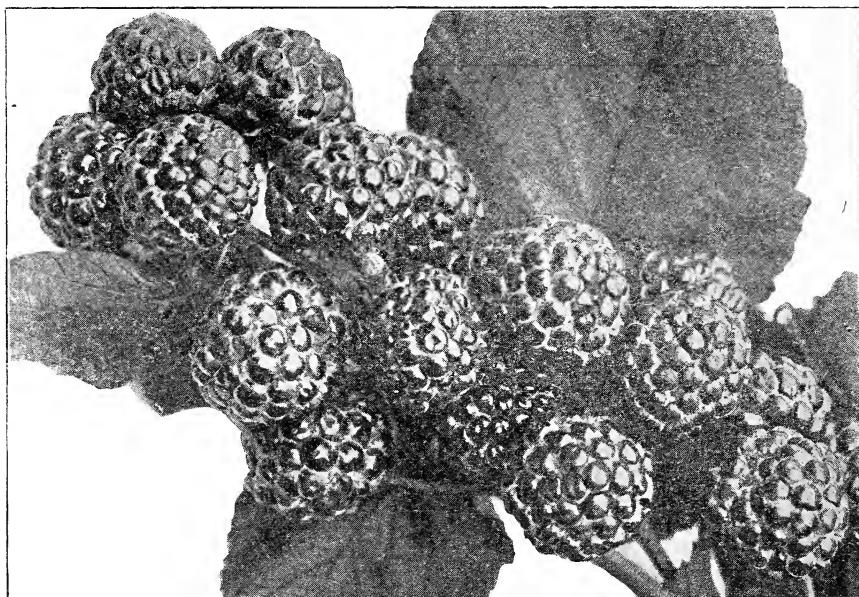


Early King



that bear fruit in the fall do not die out like ordinary kinds, but will produce an immense crop the following season, and the fruit during the summer and fall is produced on the tips and lateral branches near the tips of the new growth, and there will be plenty of berries and blossoms until freezing weather in the fall. The fruit resembles very

closely the Miller's Red, both as to size, shape, color, firmness and quality. This of itself is sufficient to justify every fruit grower in planting large fields of this variety for commercial purposes. Red raspberries, as well as strawberries, during the summer and fall months, command exceptionally high prices, and we advise you to try them.



Cumberland

Black Cap Raspberries

The cap varieties for field culture should be placed in rows six feet apart with the plants four feet apart in the rows, requiring 1,815 plants per acre. In garden culture, plant four feet apart each way, requiring 2,722 plants per acre.

Generally speaking, black caps require a little heavier and a richer soil than the red raspberry. Plants are seldom sufficiently well rooted and matured so they can be shipped and planted in the fall with safety. And we advise all our customers, in the Northern states especially, to wait until spring before planting the black raspberry or strawberry, as then the plants are all well matured and dormant and will grow, giving satisfactory results.

CUMBERLAND. This new black cap is a wonder in size and vigor of plant growth, and is as hardy as any known variety. It has no disease of either cane or foliage, grows luxuriantly wherever planted, and is tremendously productive of extra large, coal black berries, not approached in size or beauty by any other known variety. Kansas and Gregg, re-

markable for size as they are, are simply "not in it" with Cumberland, except that their season of ripening gives each a distinct place. Largest specimens of Cumberland elongated like a blackberry and the great rollicking fellows seen in baskets or crates a little way off would easily be mistaken for blackberries. Cumberland's season for ripening just

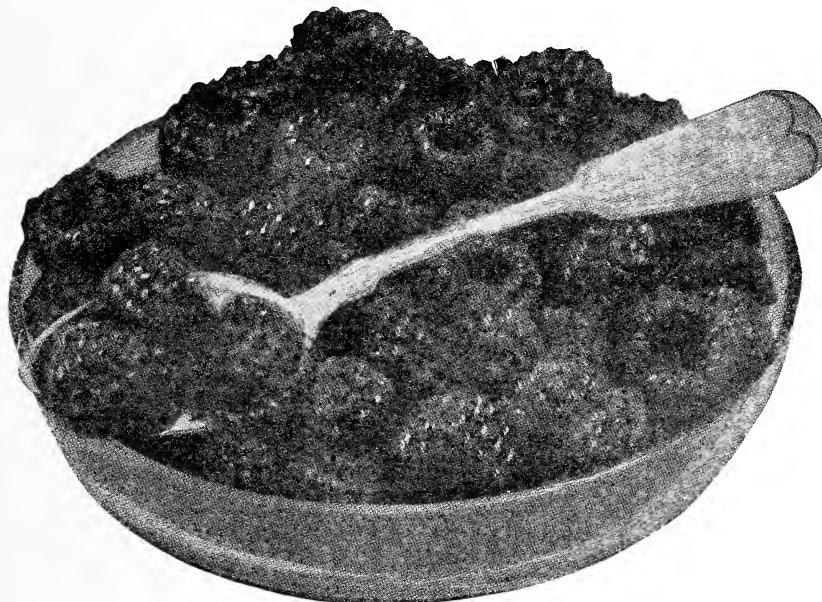
follows Kansas and its fruit has about the same texture and high quality as that superb variety. Every family should have from a dozen to a hundred Cumberland bushes, while money-seeking market planters cannot possibly have too large a patch of this great money maker. Prices of plants are very low for such a grand new berry. There is no question but what the Cumberland is the best all round black cap ever introduced. Try them this spring.

GREGG. This is the extra big late blue-black fellow. Heavy growing canes that branch out sparingly; not so hardy

grower and hardy; very productive. An exceptional good all around early berry. Do not fail to order a thousand or two this spring. There is always big money in the early raspberries.

KANSAS. The one best black cap of midseason. Next to Cumberland it is the heaviest grower and cropper of all; branches very freely; is hardy, productive of very large, glossy, jet black berries. Will give satisfaction everywhere.

PLUM FARMER. This is a good stocky, thrifty growing variety, with clean, bright foliage, and not subject to disease of any kind. Introduced by L.



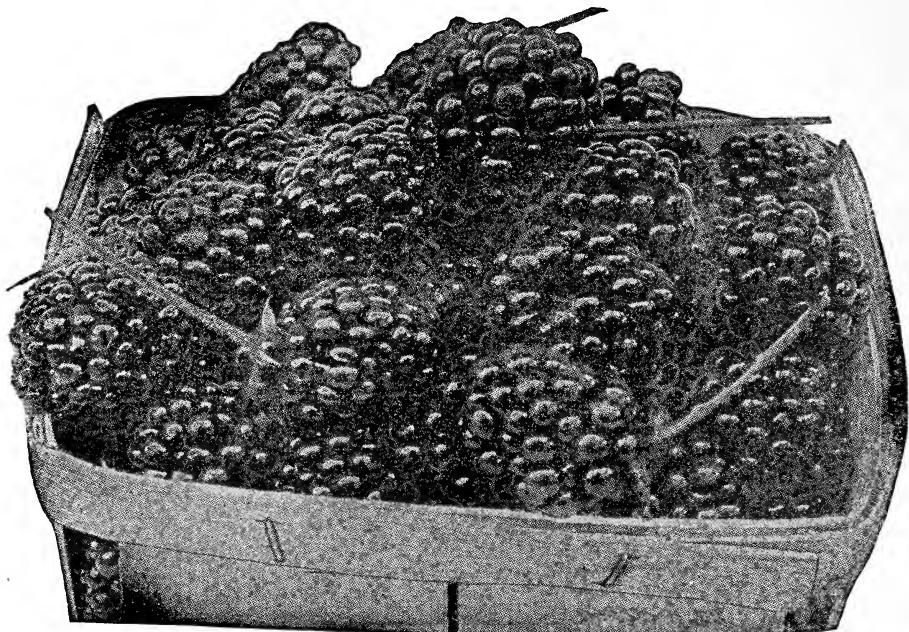
Kansas

as Cumberland, productive of very large, firm black berries, covered with a deep bloom. Not so attractive as the jet black varieties, but size, late ripening and good quality makes it a favorite. There is always good money in late raspberries.

EUREKA. This is a fine large, extra early black cap. Ripens just ahead of Kansas. Fruit large, jet black and of good quality, firm and does not crumble in picking. A good, strong, thrifty

J. Farmer of New York State, some twenty years ago, and has been steadily growing in favor until it has gained an enviable reputation among the Black Cap Family. Its season of ripening is early, and it is of short season, usually ripening the entire crop within a week. Fruit is large, firm, and of high quality, thick meated, and in fact one of the best all around early Black Caps we know of. It is as productive as any of the Black Caps, and sells for high prices, as it is one of the first on the market.

Blackberries



Eldorado

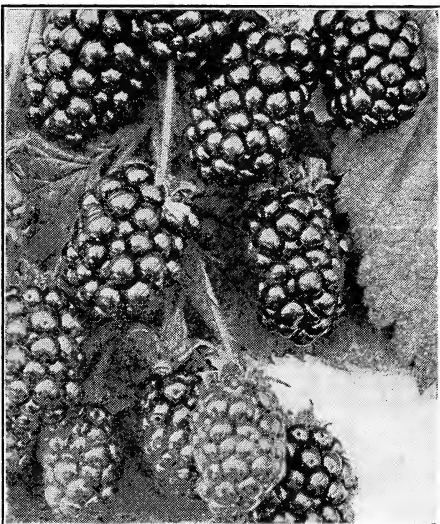
Culture—The Culture of these is about the same as the raspberry, but if the soil is not very rich, plants may be set 5 by 2 feet in the row; on rich soil $6\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 feet. They should be topped about $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet from the ground for laterals. Do not let more than three or four canes grow to the hill. The last four seasons have proved to us that there is as much profit in blackberry culture as in any other branch of fruit growing. The culture of blackberries is not so general as the profits would justify, the demand being always good in the larger cities. Blackberry roots run down deep after moisture, hence they will prove satisfactory on a dry sandy soil or high rolling land.

BLOWERS. Here is another large handsome blackberry from western New York. Fruit large to very large, a glossy black in color, firm and of very high quality. It is a very thrifty grower and if not topped and on rich soil will grow canes 12 to 14 feet high. It is very hardy and productive, in fact, unusually so. It has the longest fruiting season of any blackberry known, lasting from July until October, producing the bulk of its enormous crop in August and quantities in September. On account of the size of this berry, its firmness, productivity, high quality, hardiness and long season makes it an ideal berry for home use or market. It's truly a good one and

when making up your order for plants this spring do not forget to add a few hundred of the Blowers.

ELDORADO. This is undoubtedly one of our finest blackberries. Its large size and delicious quality put it far in advance of other standard varieties. It is the hardiest blackberry in cultivation; have never known it to winter-kill, and it will stand the Northern climate uninjured. It is very productive, and has not failed to ripen a crop since its introduction, so we have confidence in recommending it as far superior to anything we know on the market. We are confirmed in this by endorsements of

nearly all the agricultural experiment stations and the U. S. Department, Washington, D. C., which has tested the variety and reported as follows: "Sweet rich and extra good. It is certainly far superior to the Snyder, and we have never tested anything to equal it." It has been cultivated 20 years, and, under careful tests at different experiment stations for years, has never winter-killed or failed to produce a full crop of the finest fruit. The canes are very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the far Northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. The berries are large jet black, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together; they are very sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste; have no hard core, and keep for four or five days after picking with quality unimpaired. We have the largest and best lot of Eldorado plants this season which we have ever grown, but the demand for them seems to be increasing each year, so get your orders in very early, before April 1, if possible.



Blowers

Lucretia Dewberries

**Plant in rows five feet apart with plants three feet distant in the row
NEW WAY OF GROWING DEWBERRIES WITHOUT STAKES.**

It has always been supposed that extensive stakes were a necessity in growing a crop of dewberries. Experiments prove that as good or better dewberries may be grown by allowing the vines to grow in the natural way along the row, removing all new wood until after blooming time and then only allowing enough new vines to grow to provide for the next year's crop and at the same time shade the ripening fruit. Too much of the strength of the dewberry goes to the growth of new vines, which, if unchecked, cover the fruiting vines so completely as to smother the crop. This is the reason for stakes, an expensive plan to get the bearing wood up above the mass of growing new vines. It is much better to control this new growth by regular monthly pruning during the early summer. Thus we turn this new growth into fruit and a few strong vines and grow our crop in its natural position, down among the dewy leaves unexposed to the strong rays of the summer sun.

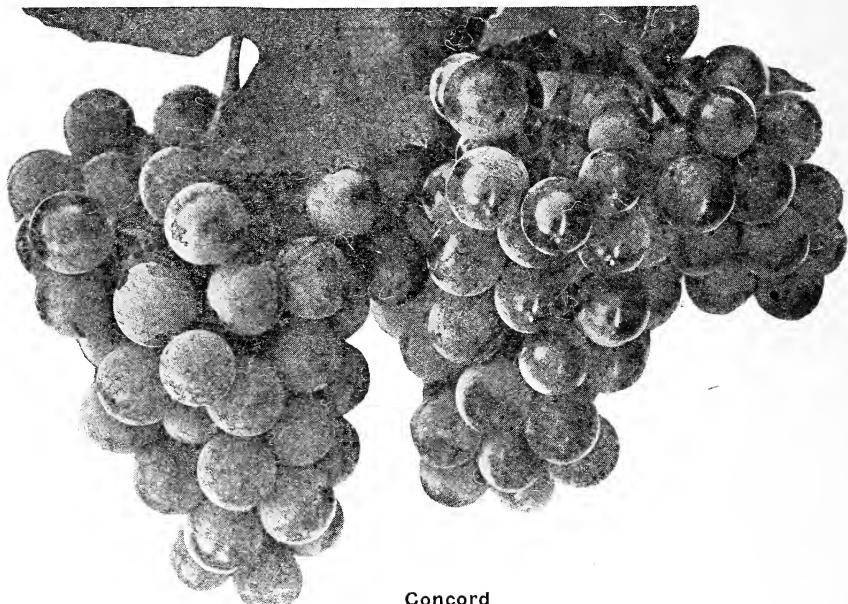
Lucretia dewberries grown this way are the easiest of all the blackberries to grow; earliest to ripen. Less liable to winter-kill, larger and better than any other berry, of unequalled excellence, sweet and luscious throughout, of a very bright glossy black in color, and a berry you can depend on for fancy prices in any market.

In the North the Dewberry should be mulched for winter protection with wild hay, corn fodder, or other coarse stuff. This variety does well on a light sandy soil and is a money maker.





Grapes



Concord

The grape is a very satisfactory fruit to raise, as it can be put to so many different uses. It can be confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor or to cover a large building, and under all conditions will yield its delicious fruit. No fruit will give better returns for close attention and kind care, and good returns can be had from soils that are unfit for any other crop. The side of a hill freely exposed to the sun and air is an ideal place for grape culture, whether the soil be sandy, clay or loamy.

The increased and still increasing demand for grape juice in our hospitals, etc., for a beverage has made the call for grape vines very heavy for the past two or three years. There is big money in growing grapes and many people are beginning to realize the fact. The market cannot be overstocked with this fruit.

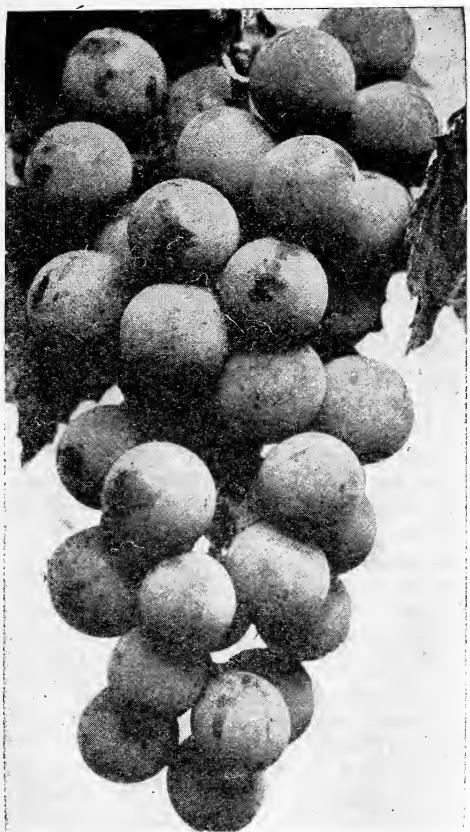
They can quickly be made into juice, for which there is a demand that always exceeds the supply, and is something that will keep for years and years. Get a grape vineyard started this year, sure.

Grape vines will grow and do well in light sand or clay where it is hard to raise a crop of grain or other fruit.

CONCORD. (Black) Decidedly the most popular grape in America, and deservedly so. Bunch large shouldered, compact; berries large, covered with rich bloom; skin tender, but sufficiently firm to carry well to distant markets; flesh juicy, sweet, pulpy, tender; vine a strong grower, very hardy, healthy and productive. For general cultivation the most reliable and profitable variety grown, truly a standard for productiveness and

hardiness all over the United States, and we advise you to plant the Concord for main crop. It is the best.

LUCILE. This grape is a new one, and the very best of all the Red Grape family, either for home use or market. It will yield as much or more per acre than Concord, Niagara, or any other well known market variety. Perfectly hardy, and healthy as any grape in existence.



Niagara (White)

Ripens its wood fully under a heavy load of fruit and commences to ripen just after Moore's Early, which makes it a very valuable early grape. A grape com-

ing in at this season always commands a high price. The clusters and berry are extra large, very compact of very high quality and fine color. The Lucile is one of the very best for long distance shipping, its keeping qualities are excelled by none. In fact, if left on the vines it will not drop off like many varieties, but if the season is long enough it will gradually dry up into raisins. This variety has all of the good points and none of the poor ones. Positively the very best of all red grapes, and a big money maker for those who plant it.

MOORE'S EARLY (Black.) Bunch large, berry round, color black, with a heavy bloom; quality better than the Concord. Moore's Early has been exposed to a temperature of more than 20 degrees below zero without injury, and it has been entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early crop, and more particularly adapts itself to New England and the northern portion of the United States. If you want an extra good early grape try this one. It will fill the bill. Ripens about 20 days before the Concord and commands a higher price on the market than any other grape of its season.

NIAGARA. This is the leading white grape throughout the country. Fruit is large and of fine quality. If you want a white grape we know of no other that equals Niagara. Occupies the same position among the white varieties as Concord among the black; most profitable market sort. Bunch and berries large, greenish white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe; skin thin but tough. Everyone should have a few white grapes and the Niagara is the very best of all the white varieties.

Zelienople, Pa., April 23, 1915.

Messrs A. R. Weston & Co., Bridgman, Mich.

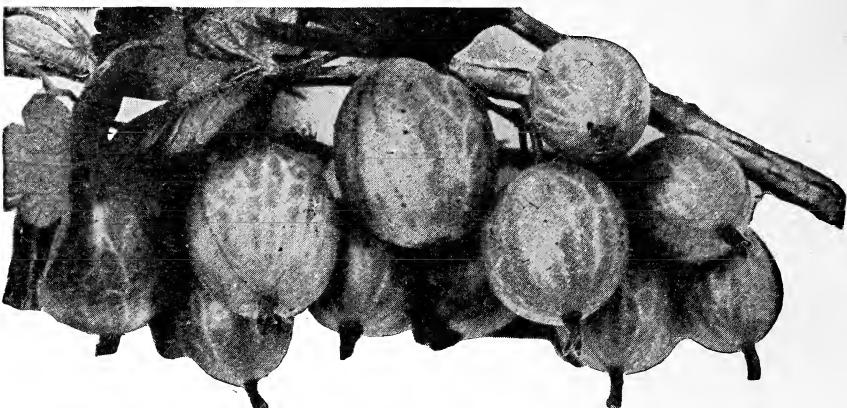
Gentlemen—Enclosed please find order for some berry plants, to the amount of \$10.68. The ones I got from you last year are the finest patch of berries you ever saw, had them mulched heavy, and they made a very heavy stand of plants, have the matted row system, have no room for any more as I had to rent the ground I am now planting. I will always have a good word to say for your plants, could have got them a trifle cheaper from other nurseries, but when you know where to get good plants they are the cheaper in the end, wishing you all the success due you in your business.

Please rush the order as I have the ground waiting.

Very truly yours,

S. A. WEIGEL,
Zelienople, Pa.

Gooseberries



Plant in rows five feet apart and three feet apart in the row. Probably the best soil for the Gooseberry is a medium heavy loamy soil. However, they will prove very satisfactory on a rich sandy soil.

DOWNING. We had so many calls for Gooseberry plants last season that we have selected one variety, which, according to our judgment, is the best for general planting or the garden and home use. This variety is a pale yellowish green in color, large in size and of good quality. The bush is a thrifty grower and very productive. It is an American or native seedling, not an English sort.

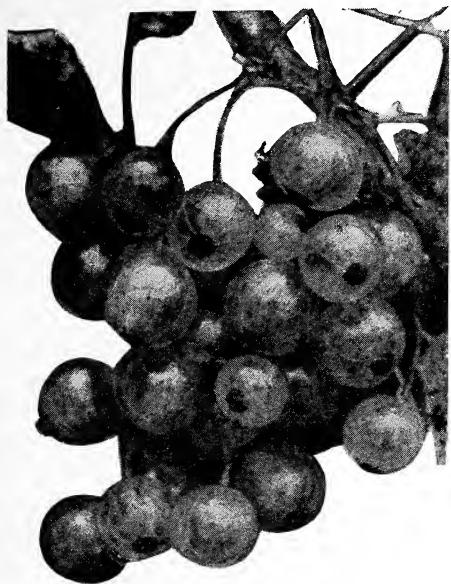
The latter are very hard to grow successfully in this climate on account of weak foliage, which is very susceptible to mildew. When this disease attacks the gooseberry it causes the foliage to drop before the berries are fully grown, and materially injures the crop.

We have a good stock of thrifty, well matured plants that will prove satisfactory to everyone.

Currants

We wish to call your attention to the new currant, "Perfection." It was originated by C. G. Hooker, of New York state, by crossing the Fays Prolific with the White Grape Currant. It has the large size of the Fay with the extra good quality and great productiveness of the White Grape. The color is a beautiful bright red, and it is less acid and of better quality than any other red currant in cultivation. Is perfectly healthy, and a vigorous grower, and, in fact, the best currant for home use or market purposes under cultivation today. In July, 1901, it was awarded the \$50 Barry gold medal by the Western New York Horticultural Society, after a trial of three years. It also received the highest award given any new fruit at the Pan-American Exposition, and it also received the only gold medal awarded to any currant at the St. Louis Exposition. It has also received a great many testimonials from the highest sources in this country. We show a natural size cluster of this fruit taken from a photograph made at the New York Experiment Station. While the price may seem high, take our word for it that it is actually worth the price and that you will never be sorry if you include the "Perfection" in your orders this spring.

We have tested this grand new variety for seven seasons, and the more we see of it the better we like it, and it fully comes up to all that is said of it. Our Perfection sold on Chicago market last season for \$4 per bushel, while other varieties of red currants sold for only \$3. This, then, is another proof that the Perfection is in a class by itself, and a money maker for those who plant it. We have sold a good many thousand plants during the past five years, and have not received even one complaint, a final proof that they are the best.



Perfection

LEES PROLIFIC. This is one of the best, if not the very best of all the Black Currants known at the present time. Its a stocky, thrifty grower, and does best on a moist, rich loamy soil. It is very productive, and hardy. Fruit is large, and of high quality. One of the best for jams, etc. Sells for good prices in any of the large markets. If you are interested in black currants, this one will certainly please you.

WILDER. This is a very vigorous, upright growing bush. Very popular in the eastern and northern states. Unusually hardy and productive. Fruit is large, and grows in fine large clusters. Bright red in color, and of excellent quality. Hangs on the bush for a long time after becoming dead ripe, is especially adapted to the northern states, and will do just fine on most any kind of soil. Experimental stations speak very highly of the Wilder, some of them claim it to be the best of all red currants.

Rhubarb

LINNAEUS (Genuine). Here is another plant that is a great feeder, like Asparagus, and a deep, rich soil is indispensable to secure large, heavy stocks. This variety is tender, juicy, and not so sour as other kinds, making it the best for pies and table sauce. It is also valuable for canning. Comes in very early in the spring and sells well in all markets. Mulch heavy with stable manure each fall and fork under in the spring. Plant in rows four feet apart by three feet in the row.

Asparagus

Asparagus is a very popular early vegetable coming as it does so very early in the spring before other vegetables are ready. It is really luxury as well as being very profitable for market purposes. An acre or so will return handsome profit every year after it is once well established if well taken care of. Select a piece of moist, rich, mellow soil and plow under all the well-rotted barnyard manure you can, plowing 8 or 9 inches deep. Then disk the ground thoroughly and finish up with the smoothing harrow. Plant in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and 1 foot in the row about 5 inches deep. Give thorough and clean culture every year. About September 1st mow off the tops, remove from the field and burn. Mulch each row in the fall with well-rotted barnyard manure. In the early spring remove the coarsest of the mulch and again hoe and cultivate the same as





for other farm crops. Use plenty of manure each season, as asparagus is a great feeder and must have a rich soil to produce best results. It is also a lover of salt, and a top dressing of two or three hundred pounds per acre spread broadcast will be found very beneficial. We would advise our customers to plant good, thrifty, one-year-old roots, as they are more apt to grow and do well than those which are two or three years old.

We have selected the Palmetto, Conover's Colossal and the Giant Argenteuil as the most valuable sorts for either home use or market. They are the earliest, largest and best quality of any kind we know of. We have a large stock of plants which was grown last season on a very rich soil, and they will run extra large and good. Make the wife and family happy by planting that asparagus bed this spring.

Wholesale Prices

These prices below are by express, or freight not prepaid. We can furnish you this season with any amount of small fruit plants you may need, from one dollar's worth, up to a car load, at strictly wholesale prices, direct from our propagating beds to you. There are no middlemen's or agents profits for you to pay, when dealing with us. If ten thousand plants or more of one kind is wanted, write us for special prices.

If Strawberry plants or Asparagus roots are ordered sent by mail, add 20 cents for each 100 for packing and postage. And for Grape, Red Raspberry and Blackberry, 60 cents for each 100. Currants and Gooseberry plants, \$1 for each 100. For Canadian orders the above postage must be doubled.

Fifty plants of one variety at 100 rates and 300 plants of one variety at 1,000.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

	100	1000	5000	100	1000	5000	
August Luther, (Per)	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$ 9.00	Eureka Black.....	.90	7.50	34.00
Aroma (Per) .....	.50	2.75	12.00	Gregg Black.....	.90	8.00	40.00
Bederwood (Per) .....	.40	2.00	9.00	Kansas Black.....	.90	6.50	30.00
Bisel (Imp) .....	.40	2.50	10.00	Plum Farmer Black... .	1.25	10.00	45.00
Brandywine (Per) .....	.50	2.75	12.50	Haymaker Purple.....	1.25	10.00	45.00
Bubach (Imp) .....	.50	2.75	12.50	St. Regis Red.....	1.50	12.00	50.00
Crescent (Imp) .....	.40	2.00	9.00	Columbian Purple.....	1.25	10.00	45.00
Charles I (Per) .....	.50	2.75	12.50				
Chesapeake (Per) .....	.50	3.50	15.00				
Fendall (Imp) .....	.50	3.00	13.00				
First Prize (Per) .....	.50	4.00	18.00				
Early Ozark (Per) .....	.50	4.00	17.50				
Glen Mary (Per) .....	.50	2.75	12.50				
Gandy (Per) .....	.50	2.75	12.50				
Gibson (Per) .....	.40	2.50	11.00				
Haverland (Imp) .....	.50	2.75	12.50				
Joe Johnson (Per) .....	.50	3.50	15.00				
King Edward (Per) .....	.50	3.00	13.00				
Lovett's Early (Per) .....	.40	2.00	9.00				
Ohio Boy (Per) .....	.50	3.00	13.00				
Pocomoke (Per) .....	.40	2.50	11.00				
Progressive (Per)	1.50	12.00	50.00				
Pride of Michigan (Per) .....	.50	3.50	15.00				
Senator Dunlap (Per) .....	.40	2.00	9.00				
Steven's Late (Per) .....	.50	2.75	12.50				
Sample (Imp) .....	.50	2.75	12.50				
Superb (Per)	1.00	8.00	35.00				
Tennessee Prolific (Per) .....	.50	2.75	12.50				
St. Louis (Per) .....	.50	3.50	15.00				
Splendid (Per) .....	.40	2.00	8.00				
Uncle Jim (Per) .....	.50	3.00	13.50				
W. W. W. (Per) .....	.50	3.50	15.00				
Wm. Belt (Per) .....	.50	2.75	12.50				
Warfield (Imp) .....	.40	2.00	9.00				

RASPBERRY PLANTS

	100	1000	5000	12	25	100	
Cuthbert Red.....	\$0.85	\$6.00	\$27.50	Downing	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$7.00
Miller's Red.....	.85	6.00	27.50				
Early King .....	.85	6.00	25.00				
Cumberland Black....	.90	7.00	32.00				

GOOSEBERRY

	12	25	100
Downing	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$7.00

RHUBARB ROOTS

	12	25	100
Linneaus (Genuine)	\$0.75	\$1.00	\$3.50

PLEASE USE THIS ORDER SHEET

A. R. WESTON & CO., Bridgman, Mich.

Please forward to _____ Amount inclosed

Name _____ R. D. No. _____

Postoffice P. O. Box

County _____ Street _____

State _____ **Freight Station** _____

Express Office _____

Ship by _____ On or about _____ 191_____

Date of order 191

Please write name and address plainly, and fill in all blanks perfectly. Always state how goods shall be sent, attach price to each article and add up accurately. Make all letters short and to the point, and please do not write letters on the same sheet with the order

Early in the season we usually have in stock everything listed in this catalog, but late in the season we frequently run out of some varieties; therefore, when you order late state whether we shall substitute something equally as good and as near like variety ordered as possible or return money, for stock which may be out of. Answer.....

Reduced Express Rates

THESE LOW RATES were brought about by through billing from shipping place to point of destination. No matter how many different Express Companies carries your shipment of plants, the charges will be just the same as if one company carried them all the way through. Below you will find a table of express rates, showing the rate on plants, per 100 pounds, from Bridgman to points named, and from this you can form a very close estimate as to what the charges will be on your shipment in case you do not live at any of the places named. 5,000 medium sized strawberry plants will average about 100 pounds, and 3,000 blackberry, 2,500 black raspberry and 4,000 red raspberry plants will average about 100 pounds for each variety.

Adrian, Mich	\$1.20	Rockport, Ind.	1.05
Charlevoix, Mich.	1.20	Alton, Ill.	1.13
Detroit, Mich	1.10	Anna, Ill.	1.13
Grand Rapids, Mich	.60	Centralia, Ill.	1.05
Lansing, Mich	.65	Farina, Ill.	.94
Thompsonville, Mich	.85	Pekin, Ill.	.87
Albany, N. Y.	1.65	Peoria, Ill.	.87
Lockport, N. Y.	1.28	West Salem, Ill.	.94
New York City, N. Y.	1.73	Exeter, Mo.	1.92
Rochester, N. Y.	1.35	Jefferson City, Mo.	1.50
Beaver Falls, Pa.	1.13	Joplin, Mo.	1.92
Erie, Pa.	1.13	Kansas City, Mo.	1.65
Harrisburg, Pa.	1.58	Maryville, Mo.	1.62
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.20	St. Louis, Mo.	1.13
Washington, Pa.	1.13	Davenport, Iowa	.87
Still Pond, Md.	1.62	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1.09
Marion, Md.	1.80	Creston, Iowa	1.58
Annapolis, Md.	1.65	Des Moines, Iowa	1.43
Cleveland, Ohio	.94	Appleton, Wis.	1.13
Columbus, Ohio	1.05	Beloit, Wis.	.87
Frankfort, Ohio	.94	Baraboo, Wis.	.94
Sandusky, Ohio	.87	Sparta, Wis.	1.05
Vanatta, Ohio	.94	Milwaukee, Wis.	.75
Van Wert, Ohio	.75	St. Paul, Minn.	1.58
Columbus, Ky.	1.35	Lincoln, Neb.	1.92
Lexington, Ky.	1.02	Topeka, Kan.	1.72
Humboldt, Tenn.	1.50	Austin, Texas	3.38
Bluffton, Ind.	.68	Cripple Creek, Colo.	3.35
Borden, Ind.	.94	Loveland, Colo.	3.35
Crawfordsville, Ind.	.68	San Francisco, Cal.	7.05
Evansville, Ind.	1.05	Exeter, N. H.	1.84
Indianapolis, Ind.	.75	Roxbury, Vt.	1.84
New Albany, Ind.	.94	Wheeling, W. Va.	1.13

SPECIAL

Would you like to have a nice present of plants added to your order? If so, send us the names and full address of all the BERRY GROWERS which you can think of who receive their mail at your town, or other nearby towns, giving, if possible, their rural route number, and state your preference as to kinds of plants wanted, giving first, second and third choice, and we will try and send one of the kinds mentioned, but reserve the right to substitute some other good kind in case we should be sold out of those kinds wanted. A photograph of berries, or of your strawberry patch, would also be appreciated by us.

Lexington, Ky., April 6th, 1915.

A. R. Weston & Co.

Gentlemen—Plants received several days ago, and are about all in the ground, I want to thank you for the best Raspberry plants I have ever received. You certainly sent me a fine lot of plants.

W. C. KAISNER.



Cuthbert



Progressive